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New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Argentina:* revised draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009 and 64/258 of 16 March 2010 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[2]

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[3] including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially to those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 63/1.

[3] See resolution 65/1.

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Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[4]

Emphasizing that a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development is important for progress in the implementation of the New Partnership,[5]

Stressing the need to implement all commitments by the international community regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the eighth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a monitoring mechanism to review commitments towards Africa's development needs;[7]

3. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development;[5]

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[8]

5. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

6. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly on 27 June 2001,[9] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the Assembly on 2 June 2006;[10]

7. *Recognizes* that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals;

8. *Recalls* in this regard, the commitment to pursue all necessary efforts to scale up support for nationally driven, sustainable and comprehensive responses in Africa to achieve broad multisectoral coverage for prevention, treatment, care and support, with the full and active participation of people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, towards

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] A/57/304, annex.

[6] A/65/167.

[7] A/65/165.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[10] Resolution 60/262, annex.

achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, in line with the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS;

9. *Reaffirms its commitment* to redouble efforts to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services as an essential step in achieving Millennium Development Goal 6 and as a contribution to reaching the other Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Reaffirms* the resolve to provide assistance for prevention and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa, by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and by achieving as closely as possible the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, inter alia, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

11. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts of crises, including the global financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification and the loss of biodiversity, and the serious challenges these impacts pose to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

12. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizes that, while growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and therefore reaffirms that it will continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

13. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at only 2 per cent, and also expresses concern that, despite an overall increase in the nominal volume and share of official development assistance to Africa, such assistance will likely rise by just 1 per cent a year in real terms, compared to the average 13 per cent rate of growth over the past three years, and that at this rate any additional aid to the African countries will be outpaced by population growth, the increased debt burden of some African countries, the rising unemployment rate, the fall in capital inflows and the significant fall in remittances to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which have a negative impact on the hard-earned socio-economic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

14. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

15. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights;

16. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing efforts to mobilize investments from all sources in human resources and physical, environmental, institutional and social infrastructure;

17. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes recent steps being taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context that the efforts to address the ongoing impact of the world economic and financial crisis should not lead to further marginalization of the African continent;

I
Actions by African countries and organizations

18. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process and to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

19. *Also welcomes* the integration of the New Partnership into the African Union structures and processes and the establishment of its Planning and Coordinating Agency as a technical body of the African Union;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union, in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

21. *Welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in 13 countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from these reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

22. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

23. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to continue to coordinate, in accordance with their respective national strategies and priorities, all types of

external support in order to integrate effectively such assistance into their development processes;

24. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, and welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the outcome of the post-Abuja meeting of the International Technical Committee of the Food Security Summit, held in Addis Ababa in May 2007;

25. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

26. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the promotion of public-private partnership projects and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

27. *Encourages* African countries to design a coordinated and comprehensive continent-wide communications and outreach strategy to further enhance public awareness of the objectives and goals of the New Partnership;

28. *Also encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the High-level Subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

II
Response of the international community

29. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

30. *Recognizes* the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

31. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation;

32. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the

private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology;

33. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources;

34. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of growth and development and its contribution to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, while recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations, and recognizes that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide a much-needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

35. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as aid for trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

36. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including cancellation or restructuring, as appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens, and emphasizes the importance of debt sustainability;

37. *Recognizes* that the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development is still unfolding and entails the possibility of undoing the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and that it may threaten debt sustainability in some developing countries, inter alia, through its impact on the real economy and through the increase in borrowing undertaken in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis;

38. *Expresses deep concern* that the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, as articulated by the Group of Eight at its Gleneagles Summit meeting held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 6 to 8 July 2005, was not entirely reached, and in this regard stresses the need to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

39. *Acknowledges* efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, and calls for the fulfilment of all official

development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2010, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their reiterated commitments;

40. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries, which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

41. *Also welcomes* recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action,[11] and the resolve to take concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including by further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, by building institutional capacities, by reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, by making progress on untying aid, by enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and by strengthening the focus on development results;

42. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to align its efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and in this regard takes note of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security;[12]

43. *Also recognizes* the need for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

44. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in promoting and maintaining macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

45. *Stresses* that conflict prevention, management and resolution and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

46. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa and the strengthening of

[11] A/63/539, annex.

[12] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations document WSFS 2009/2.

the relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and the African Union, and appreciates in this regard the visit by the Chair of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of the country-specific configurations to African Union headquarters on 9 November 2009;

47. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

48. *Welcomes* the Basic Education in Africa Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which seeks to prioritize education and which supports holistic and comprehensive reform;

49. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa,[13] and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

51. *Reaffirms* the commitment by all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa, as stipulated in paragraph 39 of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] and in this regard requests the President of the General Assembly to continue informal consultations, led by Member States with the participation of relevant stakeholders, on the nature, scope, priorities and institutional arrangements for a monitoring mechanism that builds on existing mechanisms as well as building on the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General[6] with a view to making it operational by the end of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

53. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

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[13] The nine clusters include: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communications; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.